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Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Four weeks ended May 15, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths 661, including enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 42; yellow fever, 1; plague, 61, and 84 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUINEA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Month of April, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 153, including 4 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—Province of Ontario.—Reports to the provincial board of health, for the month of April, 1902, from 759 localities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,090,563, show a total of 2,490 deaths, including diphtheria, 36; enteric fever, 24; measles, 15; scarlet fever, 13; whooping cough, 10, and 233 from tuberculosis.

CHINA—Amoy.—Week ended April 26 and week ended May 17, 1902. Estimated population, 250,000. Number of deaths not reported. Cholera and plague present in sporadic form.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended June 1, 1902. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 24, including 1 from measles.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 7, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 16.0 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,909.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended June 14, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 189, including diphtheria, 7; measles, 20; scarlet fever, 1, and 16 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand three hundred and five deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 54; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 13; whooping cough, 49; enteric fever, 11; smallpox, 29, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,738 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 12 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 12 from smallpox, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 7, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 19.08 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 43.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 156 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 45 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 7, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.6, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 27.5

per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 623, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 22; scarlet fever, 3, and 15 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Milan*.—Month of April, 1902. Estimated population, 502,782. Total number of deaths, 884, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 9; measles, 10, and 91 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Week ended May 24, 1902. Estimated population not reported. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Two weeks ended June 14, 1902. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended May 31, 1902. Estimated population, 183,679. Total number of deaths, 145, including 2 from diphtheria.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended May 17, 1902. Estimated population, including troops and prisoners, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 18, including 7 from enteric fever.